

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☒ **X**
no ☐

Property Name: Dairy House, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2322
Address: Spring Grove Hospital City: Catonsville Zip Code: _____
County: Baltimore County USGS Topographic Map: Baltimore West
Owner: DHMH Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
Project: _____ Agency: _____
Site visit by MHT staff: ☐ no ☒ **X** yes Name: L. Bowlin, 1985 Date: _____
Is the property is located within a historic district? ☒ **X** yes ☐ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: BA-2319
NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☒ **X** yes Name of District: Spring Grove Hospital Center
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☒ **X** yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ **X** A ☐ B ☒ **X** C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

#BA 157 (Bowlin, 1986); Project Review & Compliance Files; Spring Grove Architectural Survey Notebook

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Spring Grove Hospital Center, Catonsville, Baltimore County was initially determined eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties in 1986. Trust policy is that any property eligible for the MRHP is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Spring Grove is eligible under Criterion A, events, as the first state-sponsored facility for the mentally ill. The hospital had its origins in 1797 where the indigent sick and insane were cared for in Baltimore. By 1872 the hospital had outgrown its site and the state chose a new 200-acresite in Catonsville. The District is also eligible under Criterion C, as an architectural example. The hospital center does not have a specific layout, but rather its growth and development are demonstrated through the construction of buildings in response to new needs and developments in the care of the mentally ill. The 1985 survey included 25 buildings built between 1872 and 1944. All are eligible contributing resources to the historic district.

[*from Spring Grove Hospital Center DOE]

As a result of the recently completed survey, 25 buildings have been determined to be historically and architecturally significant to the development of public mental health care in Maryland at Spring Grove Hospital Center. This property, BA-2322, Dairy House, was included on the list of significant properties.
(See Bowlin, 1985)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ **X** Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ **X** A ☐ B ☒ **X** C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

BA-2322

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Dairy House, Spring Grove

Page 2

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, 1985 (MHT)

Date Prepared: _____

BA-2322

1870-1890

Dairy House

Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

The Dairy House is a stucco "I" house with a clapboard addition. The building is two stories high and supports a tin, gable roof. The farm house and its outbuildings were incorporated into the Spring Grove property early in the twentieth century to expand the farm production.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Dairy House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town Catonsville

vicinity of

congressional district 3

state Maryland

county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category

district
☒ building(s)
structure
site
object

Ownership

☒ public
private
both
Public Acquisition
in process
being considered
not applicable

Status

occupied
☒ unoccupied
work in progress
Accessible
☒ yes: restricted
yes: unrestricted
no

Present Use

agriculture
commercial
educational
entertainment
government
industrial
military
museum
park
private residence
religious
scientific
transportation
☒ other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street

telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore

state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse

liber

street & number

folio

city, town Towson

state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2322

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Dairy House stands on the ridge of a stream embankment, approximately 700 feet east of the stone cottage group. The two-story I-house is three bays wide and two bays deep with a two-story clapboard addition producing an "L" shape formation. The front facade faces west.

The building is constructed of stucco and rests on a partially exposed stone foundation. An example of vernacular architecture, the dwelling does not exhibit elements of a specific style but, rather, demonstrates a strong sense of design through simple details. Tin sheathing covers the gable roof of the stucco building and the shed and flat roofs of the clapboard addition. Interior end chimneys punctuate the gable ends.

A simple portico characterizes the western facade. Supported by brick piers, the wooden portico has tongue and groove flooring and square turnposts. The balustrade no longer exists, and in some places has been replaced by a chain-link fence. The portico frames the main door. Though the door is original because of its porcelain doorknob and Victorian hardware, the rest of the door treatment remains undistinguished. Two windows flank the central doorway. Flat pieces of wood form a square surround and lintel around these 6/6 double-hung sash windows. The three second-floor windows show a slight variation: a 3/3 sash and a triangular shaped lintel. The west facade reveals an unusual treatment on the first story. Attached to the stucco, clapboard siding appears from the stone foundation up to the first floor window sills like an exterior wainscoting.

The gabled ends on the north and south are enclosed by wooden framing members. The southern wall is detailed only by the plain, projecting verges. While the northern wall displays the same verges, it also shows a first and second floor window. Though deeply recessed, the windows demonstrate the same lintel treatment of a flat, wooden triangular pediment. These casement windows appear on the eastern portion of the northern wall, close to the clapboard addition. The triangular lintel is repeated on the eastern wall as the windows match the treatment of the western facade: first floor-6/6 sash, second floor-3/3 sash.

The clapboard addition attaches to the stucco building on its northeastern portion. The addition exhibits two distinct portions. The sections both measure two bays by two bays; but the section which connects to the stucco building is two stories high with a flat roof, and the second portion is one-and-a-half stories high with a shed roof. The windows of the clapboard addition have wooden surrounds, sills, and a 6/6 double-hung sash. The windows are paired on the eastern section of the addition. The two doors share many characteristics: metal hood awnings, plain surrounds, and wooden sills. A central, interior, brick chimney breaks through the tin roof of the two-story section of the addition.

The stucco portion of the dwelling places two rooms over two, flanked by a central hallway. The interior architectural elements are simple, even the principal fireplace presents a vernacular interpretation of the Doric details. The original doors exhibit an inverted cross pattern and porcelain doorknobs. The clapboard addition, built as one unit, greatly increased the interior living space of the dwelling.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2322

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the superintendents of Spring Grove State Hospital made a conscientious effort to expand the land holdings of the hospital. Additional tillable acreage was necessary to feed Spring Grove's growing patient population. One such acquisition included the Dairy House and its outbuildings. While the farm buildings no longer remain, the Dairy House continues to serve the hospital though it is currently unoccupied.

The Dairy House represents a period in the history of the hospital which no longer exists. The farm production not only played a crucial role in the economic survival of the hospital but more importantly, the farm operation provided therapeutic work for the patients. When the hospital brought the Dairy House property during the first quarter of the twentieth century, Spring Grove incorporated it into the hospital's existing farm operation. As the name obviously implies, the property functioned as the dairy operation. Until the Spring Grove acquisition, the property was a private farm. While acquired property was often converted into patient dormitory space, the Dairy House most likely remained as an employee home due to the lack of interior alterations.

The stucco residence dates back to the second half of the nineteenth century. Both the stucco and the clapboard portions of the building are simple vernacular representations of local architecture. The use of stucco as the construction material makes the building unique to the Spring Grove campus. The building does display some reversible deterioration which could damage the architectural integrity of the structure if left unattended.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2322

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting NorthingB

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting NorthingC

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Office Of Planning, DHMH date 6/86

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone 301-225-6816

city or town Baltimore state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



BA-2322

DAIRY HOUSE

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

WEST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA- 2322

DAIRY HOUSE

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

SOUTH WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA-2322

DAIRY HOUSE

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

NORTH WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT